

"This Irrational and Unjust War."
The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian* says, that Vice-President Stephens made a speech in that place recently, in which he "reviewed this irrational and unjust war." Yes; Mr. Stephens is right in calling this war irrational and unjust.—There is not a spark of justice or a shadow of reason for this atrocious, ruinous, and demoralizing rebellion. Mr. Stephens himself, ten years ago, in a powerful speech in Savannah, denounced disunion as bitterly as we ever denounced it. He told the people then that if they embarked in it they would lose their liberties, and warned them that it was the plot of disappointed politicians. His words were not idly spoken. History is rapidly verifying them, and to-day the awful genius of despotism waves his bloody sceptre over a desolate, panic-stricken, anxious and unhappy South. Oh, people of the South! how long shall your present frenzy possess you, which drives you as the infernal Furies of old drove their victims to destruction?

Defeat of Forrest's Force at Morris' Station.
We mentioned a few days ago that Forrest's force, while on their way to attack Murfreesboro, week before last, fell in unexpectedly with two companies at a stockade at Morris' Station. He made an attack on them and was repulsed with the loss of one hundred and fifty-three killed and wounded. Forrest told some of the Secessionists about the neighborhood that he never was so discomfited before. The garrison fought like lions, and sustained a loss of six wounded, one of whom has since died. Forrest then started for Pelham, and on his way fell in with the advance of Gen. Crittenden's division. He retreated precipitately and made for Hubbard's Cove, intending to go to Altoona to report, it is said, to Gen. Bragg. On this march he met, to Gen. McCook's division, by whose advance he was fired on, and three of the guerrillas were badly wounded. He then retreated to McMinnville, and again fell in with a part of Gen. Nelson's division, and again retreated into the valley, when he made a speech to his men, telling them that they were surrounded and it would be impossible to escape in a body. Each man must take care of himself. The guerrillas scattered and burned up the houses of a large number of Union men around Altoona, among them the houses and property of Mr. Myers and Mr. Halston, former member of the Legislature. The county is filled with the smoke of blazing barns, houses, and stocks, and people are flying before the guerrillas as they would fly from wild beasts. The state of affairs is most deplorable. The cries of families made destitute and desolate, fill every breeze with sorrow. The roads are lined with refugees flying to Nashville.

Hostages.
Every day Union refugees are flying from points which have been abandoned by our forces, in Middle Tennessee, to this place, to escape the fury of the guerrillas. Many who have been unable to leave home, have been dragged off by these villains to the jails of the South, or perhaps to death. A few days ago, Mr. Wenzel, one of the best citizens of Gallatin was made way with. Now we appeal to our Military Authorities and to Governor Johnson to take immediate steps to counteract these outrages. Let the Governor instantly arrest a number of the leading rebels of this city and place them where they can be held safely as hostages for the safety of our loyal fellow-citizens. There are hundreds of notoriously disloyal men, whose stores and groceries have been and are now, headquarters for the dissemination of rebel news, who have never been molested by our authorities, and these men should be arrested and not paroled. Let it be done immediately, and it may be the means of saving the lives of many of our loyal fellow-citizens. It is monstrous that good men should fall the victims of the ruffian hands of Moslems and Fenians, who murder Unionists on the highway, and a set of devils in the shape of men sit snugly in their stores in Nashville, and chuckle at the thought that Union men are being scourged with thorns, while they talk and encourage treason, unpunished. Why is it that we do not strike? Are we cowards? Have we lost our manhood? Shall we submit to every rebel outrage? Are our loyal friends unworthy of protection when they have been encouraged to act with us, and then basely abandoned to the treacherous hands of these miserable scoundrels as this, for it emboldens our enemies and disheartens our friends.

Some base hypocrites in this city, pious Yankee rebels, ask, with tears in their eyes, if twenty odd millions of loyal, law-abiding citizens would be so wicked as to exterminate less than five millions of rebels, rather than be ruled by them? They virtually say: "Come now, don't you think it would be far better to let us break up the Government, and play the tyrant over you, than to destroy our precious lives?" We answer that the life of one loyal man is of more value in our eyes than the life of every rebel in the land.

A Stirring Letter from Parson Brownlow.

Great Enthusiasm in the North—The Rebels to be put down, though the whole race of Rebels and their sympathizers in Extremity—Present prosperity of the loyal States—Tremendous outpouring of Volunteers.
We have the pleasure of laying before our readers an avenging and animating letter from Parson Brownlow, who is travelling over the North. To make a longer preface to the Parson's letter would be as impertinent as a two hours grace over a good feast surrounded by a crowd of hungry men.

Crosswicks, N. J., Aug. 30, 1862.
To the Editor of the Nashville Union:
I am looking on at the stern and earnest—not doing much myself, but feeling as deep and lively an interest in all that passes, as any other man. The result of my observations, and of my constant enquiries, is that the thing will work out right, to the credit of the Government and to the utter overthrow of the Rebel forces. The question is only one of time. How long this Government will be engaged in putting down the Rebellion, I am not able to say, but that it will crush it out, I feel perfectly confident.

The Southern papers abuse "Lincoln and his Abolition Government," for their attempt to subjugate their people—by which they mean Lincoln and his Cabinet. I assure you, Mr. Editor, that the conduct of Southern journals, that Lincoln and his Cabinet, are far behind the real people of the loyal States, in their zeal to prosecute this war to a successful termination, and in their resolute purpose to crush out the last vestige of the rebellion, at any cost of blood and treasure. I have had as good an opportunity of learning the public feeling and determination of the great body of the people of the North, as almost any other man could have in the same length of time. For five months past I have been canvassing the North-western, Middle, and New England States, speaking to, conversing with, and mixing with all classes of men. The people are determined that this war shall be prosecuted until this rebellion is crushed out, and the Union is restored. They will now soon have Twelve Hundred Thousand armed men in the field; and when these fall, there are Twelve Hundred Thousand more ready to take their places. Let these be killed off, and there are Twelve Hundred Thousand young men and boys in schools and colleges, ready to take their places. Let the deluded masses of the South, at the bidding of their vile leaders, and base and desperate men, rush on to battle, and take the consequences. In the end, they will find that they are rushing on to their graves.

I have been in Philadelphia for the last ten days, and the rank of armed and uniformed troops, to Washington, daily, has been a grand and exciting spectacle. There have gone through to Washington, every day, from four to five thousand troops, and still they are going. In this calculation I say nothing of the thousands going by way of Harrisburg, and sailing round by water, and landing at other points. And, as a general thing, these are the best class of men in the Northern States.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Important News from Cincinnati.
The Rebels at Paris, Versailles, and Lexington.
Rebel Account of Affairs on the Mississippi.
Surrender of Fort Below New Orleans.
A Gunboat to Fly on the Ohio.
The State of Affairs in Virginia.
Proclamation by the Governor of Virginia.
Arrival of George Francis Train.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—Active military preparations continue. All business still suspended excepting butchers, provision dealers, and bakers.
Kirby Smith's forces were reported yesterday at Lexington, Versailles, and Georgetown. The position is a good one for an advance upon either Cincinnati or Louisville. Troops continue to arrive rapidly.
The P. M.—The Paris operator evacuated his office at eleven o'clock, this morning, reporting the rebel infantry and cavalry entering the town. Information at headquarters says the rebels are in force sixteen miles from this city. There is great excitement here. Citizens are being rapidly armed and hurried across the river.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—Later information reached here says the rebels are making a demonstration on the river and have already reached Leesburg, spreading between there and Chain Bridge as if designing to cross in the neighborhood of Poolsville. Cavalry and artillery have left for there to assist in guarding the ford.

It is reported that Winchester is evacuated and the rebels had appeared in force in the valley. Our troops, though much damaged by late severe service, are being recruited and improving fast.
There is high authority for saying that the Government will immediately institute enquiries into the causes of certain recent events. It is believed whoever is found to blame, Major-General or Brigadier, will be punished.
The Hon. Jos. Holt, of Ky., has been appointed Judge Advocate General, an office created at the last session of Congress.
Gen. Hooker commands his own and Gen. Couch's division.
Immediately after accepting the chief command of all the Union forces in Virginia and the neighborhood of Washington, General McClellan proceeded to inspect the troops and fortifications on the other side of the river.
This duty occupied him until after midnight last night. His reception by the officers and soldiers was marked by the most unbounded enthusiasm.
The rebel force under the five Generals—Jackson, Longstreet, Ewell, Hill, and Smith—do not number less than 215,000 at the present time. A gentleman just from the rebel camp states that Jackson, Longstreet, Ewell, and Hill are now consolidated at Manassas, where Smith is marching with a column 30,000 strong on Frederickburg.

Gen. Butterfield, in the battle of Saturday, commanded that portion of McClellan's division which took part in the engagement. General Morell was with General Griffin's brigade, which took no part in the fight. Colonel Wm. Smith, of the 24th New York, who commanded General Butterfield's brigade, was shot through both legs. Colonel Roberts, of the 2d Maine, who commanded General Martin's brigade, had his horse shot under him.
All the regiments engaged fought gallantly. The loss is said to reach forty per cent of those engaged. Captain Litch, of General Butterfield's staff, was shot in the head and Captain Spar, of General Martin's staff, in the right hand.
Mr. Dennis, military agent here for the State of Indiana, has received a letter from Col. Meredith, of the 18th Indiana, which states that the 2d, 8th, and 70th Wisconsin regiments from Gen. Gibbon's brigade. On Thursday evening they encountered Hill's rebel division, from whom they took a battery which they reported as still possessing. They held the battlefield, but Col. Meredith was the only field officer who was not hurt. He had three horses shot under him. Our entire loss in this brigade is killed, wounded, and missing was 774. The 19th Indiana lost 227. The brigade was not in the fight on Friday, but was in on Saturday, and held out to the close of the day, loss unknown.
The rebel mortality has been enormous, and their own captured officers and surgeons admit a loss of from 10,000 to 12,000 in killed and wounded up to Saturday night last. When General Franklin arrived on the battle ground on Saturday afternoon, the fortunes of the day had been decided and the command was halted near Cul. Run. Major General Sherman, seeing that General Foy's army was falling back towards Centerville, formed his division in line of battle across the road and deployed a squadron of cavalry attached to the corps as skirmishers. General Smith's division was also drawn up in line of battle half a mile in the rear. When the troops came back they were brought to a halt and not allowed to pass this point, and numbers of stragglers were collected. General Hooker's and Kearney's divisions came back in good order.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Yesterday at four P. M., there was considerable fighting between Fairfax Court-house and the intermediate space towards Washington. The rear guard fought. It is said, of Hooker's and Fitch John Porter's divisions, who did effective service in keeping the enemy in check, as our troops were moving into the fortifications protecting this city on the Virginia side. As to the report of the Chain Bridge being destroyed, it is sufficient to say that several days ago the planks were removed by our authorities as a preventive measure, and the city is comparatively free to-day from excitement.
The reports of rebels having crossed into Maryland find believers, but nothing to-day was reliably known of it. It does not seem probable, as the troops have

the Upper Potomac rivers are sufficient to check the progress of any forces making such an attempt. The weak points of defense have been, or are being considerably strengthened.

It is reported to-day that firing has been heard in the vicinity of Leesburg, but there is no means of ascertaining the truth of the rumor.
Secretary Train was at the Department to-day attending to business. This fact is mentioned as a refutation of the report that he yesterday retired from the conduct of the War Department.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Affairs were a more hopeful aspect to-day, and much greater confidence is felt, and much greater confidence in the Government.
There has been no battle since Monday.
The fight was a desperate one, and took place in a drebening rain, resulting in a substantial success. The movement of the enemy was repulsed. It was their old game of getting between Pope and Washington which actively failed, and the enemy has not been heard from of late.

Our loss in Monday's battle, fourteen miles from Washington, was about one thousand killed and wounded, including a heavy loss of officers, Kearney and Stevens heading the list.
Sergeant Burman of the metropolitan police, who went to the battle-field, returned this morning. From him we learn that one hundred and fifty wagons, driven by negroes, were sent to the field under a flag of truce, to bring away the wounded. The rebels consented to the removal of the wounded, but not the negroes. Burman noticed that many of the negroes were stripped, and some of the troops were severely wounded. One of the negroes was seen violating Gen. Lee's orders, who says that those who did it should be shot. Burman says he did not see the rebel cavalry between Bull Run and the fortifications.
The Rotunda of the Capitol, the Hall of the Senate and House of Representatives, and corridors, were being hastily converted into hospitals, and beds being placed in every available place. No patients have yet been admitted.
Major-General McClellan has, to-day, re-established his headquarters in the building in Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite the State Department, occupied by the rebels for some purpose, before the departure of the Army of the Potomac.
INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 2.—Lieut. Colonel Farrar, of the 75th Indiana, arrived here this evening, with 225 of his men, who were recently captured at Uniontown, Kentucky, by Lt. Johnson, the guerrilla. They were attacked by 750 men, and after a fight of about an hour and a half, were surrounded and forced to surrender. They were immediately paroled and allowed to depart.
The following is a list of their casualties. All the wounded were collected and brought to Evansville, where they were left in hospitals. Company C—killed—Captain Howard; wounded—Corporal J. M. Cox, private A. S. Gisinger, J. C. Young, John Creek; missing—Corporal J. R. Johnson, private W. H. Rawling and Frank Elam. Company D—wounded Thomas Rack, seriously; Abner Sanders, slightly; Jacob Ernst, slightly. Company E—wounded—John Henry, face; A. M. Black, leg; O. Orr, thigh; S. F. Gilmore, slightly; M. Dye, seriously; E. K. Smith, ankle; J. Daniels, leg; J. S. Dye, abdomen; R. Hamer, leg; J. S. Davis, knee; A. Kennett, arm; J. R. Barnard, leg; R. A. Matthews, slightly. Col. Shackelford, who was at Morganfield, learning of the attack, immediately started in pursuit, but Johnson abandoned his Union, and his forces scattered in every direction. We killed several and wounded a few. Parties of our cavalry are still hunting wherever we can hear of them.
Wm. Mitchell has been re-nominated for Congress in the tenth Congressional District.

New York, Sept. 4.—The steam frigate Adirondack was totally lost on August 30, off Apogee. The crew was saved, and sheltered on a small island near the wreck. The gunboat Commodore Van Hook, which was accompanying the Adirondack, was also lost. The bodies of several of the crew were recovered. The gunboat was a few miles from the shore, and still in sight, but we can hear of no other news.
It is reported that two British war steamers have been ordered from here to Fortress Monroe.
Information has been received here that a number of persons from this city, yesterday on the late battle-field, attending the burial of the dead, and the comfort and removal of the wounded. About twenty surgeons were among the number.
It is stated that a number of them, including the Government clerks, were undoubtedly captured on Monday last, and they were engaged in harassing General Banks' retreat from Warrenton. Their going to the battle-field to perform the duty assigned them without a flag of truce was an unsafe proceeding.
The paroled prisoners who have arrived here say that they were well treated by the rebels.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 4.—The Governor of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island are in session here to-day with a delegation from the New York National War Committee.
MEMPHIS, Sept. 4.—The State Democratic Committee met here yesterday and declared unanimously to sustain the President in all strictly constitutional duties. About one thousand persons are said to have been in attendance.
CINCINNATI, Sept. 4, 7 P. M.—The Evening News was suppressed this afternoon for publishing an article, concerning the Administration on the conduct of the war.
The preparations for defense are unabated. The city was lively all the afternoon with marching troops.
There is no alarm here now. Professors of armed men have been received and accepted from a large number of towns in Ohio and Indiana. Troops will arrive in large numbers to-night and to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—All prisoners of war taken by the United States forces and paroled, and now within the military department of Washington are required to report immediately at General Wadsworth's headquarters. This is supposed to be with a view to their exchange.
St. Louis, N. E., Sept. 4.—The steamer Maryland arrived here from London this morning. Gen. Francis Train is a passenger on her.

Col. Armstrong was taken prisoner and paroled. He left Richmond Monday evening, rode on horseback to Paris, where he arrived early Tuesday morning. Thence he moved by rail to this city. The account which Col. Armstrong furnishes of the battle differs very materially from that heretofore published, and shows that our men instead of acting as cowards, fought with great bravery. The battle did not end in the afternoon, when Gen. Nelson was wounded, as reported. Our forces fell back to Richmond, fought through the city, and continued the fight until 9 o'clock at night, when they were finally overpowered about four miles this side of that place, by greatly superior numbers. Our loss in killed was about one hundred and fifty. The rebel loss in killed was about two hundred. There are one thousand Federal and rebel wounded at Richmond. We lost twenty-six hundred in prisoners. These were paroled and are now marching up to Cincinnati. They would reach Paris last evening, when it was expected they would be able to reach this city by rail. The 95th Ohio went into the engagement 1,000 strong, and lost 700 killed, wounded, and prisoners. Col. Armstrong having given a list of the losses to the correspondents, who have not yet arrived, was unable to furnish us the information.

Our men who fell into the hands of the rebels were treated with marked civility, and there is no complaint to be made on this score. Gen. Smith's forces had not crossed the Kentucky river up to Monday night, and at that time there was no force of the enemy this side of the river. On Monday evening, the rebels had not been taken possession of by the rebels. All the reports we have had of the enemy marching on Paris and Cincinnati had their origin in somebody's imagination. The Colonel of the 99th Ohio, who ran away from Cynthia's upon mere rumors of the approach of the enemy, has been dismissed from the service, and Col. P. T. Seawell, a fine soldier and a perfect gentleman, has been appointed to take his place. We congratulate the soldiers of the 99th upon this change.
The rebels attempted to cross the Kentucky river on Monday, on the road towards Lexington, but they were met by forces from this side and repulsed. They then moved down about six miles, where they were again met, and the fight was progressing when Col. Armstrong crossed the river above. The banks of the river are very high, and almost perpendicular, and the only passages are at the ferries, which are reached by roads out through the banks. It is there, in a narrow defile, that the rebels, being in large force, may have succeeded in crossing by dividing their army and moving one column over, while another engaged our men. Upon this point we have no reliable information. It is our impression, however, that our army could not, in any event, reach this city short of three days from this time. Our defensive measures, however, should not be delayed an hour, or slacken in the least degree. It is positively known that Kirby Smith has a formidable army of veteran troops, with a large supply of the best artillery, and a full proportion of cavalry.
The rebel force engaged was stated by Kirby Smith at fifteen thousand, with twelve pieces of artillery. The rebels succeeded in crossing the river, and reached Lexington on Tuesday, sixteen thousand strong. Reinforcements were coming into Richmond when the Colonel left, and the full extent of the army that may be concentrated at Lexington he is not able to estimate reliably. It was rumored that Gen. Bragg was marching into Kentucky. Scott's cavalry remained at Richmond. There were no rebels at Paris or Cynthia yesterday morning. Our cowardly officers, when they stampeded from Cynthia, destroyed the Government stores. At that time there was no enemy within thirty miles. Our loss in killed at Richmond was 200 to 250. This is larger than Col. Armstrong's estimate, but it is probable correct.

Col. Manson was taken prisoner and paroled. He is on his way to this city.
Among the killed of our officers were Col. Lino, of the 11th Indiana, and Lieutenant Colonel Wm. There were about 200 Federal wounded at Richmond. They were well cared for by the citizens.
New Advertisements.
THEATRE.
Monday Evening, Sept. 2, 1862.
NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS!
POOR PILICODDY!
LOST.
THE CHATELAIN'S DEPT. A RAY.
CROWN MILLS, BOOM, LOOK, AND
FLOTH—For Family Supplies.
PHILIP HANDLES—1,000 good heavy light

MEMPHIS, Sept. 2.—H. P. Anderson, a teacher of the British Legation at Washington, has arrived here. He recommends all honorable British subjects to make a declaration of their nationality within fourteen days before the British Marshal of Memphis. By this means it is hoped that British subjects will be secured from other inconveniences than such as are inseparable from a state of war. General Sherman publishes a card urging British subjects to send in their names.

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French Canteens,
3 Row Gold Embroidered
SHOULDER STRAPS,
Fine Embroideries, of all kinds,
Gold Buttons,
Silk Rubber Coats,
Rubber Blankets,
All styles Paper Collars: Braids and
Trimming, all kinds; Socks and
Hosiery; Fine Canvas Shoes; Laces
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July 18-28

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MUSTARD, Spice, Pepper, Nutmegs,
NAILS,
BAGGING, ROPE, TWINE,
SOAPS, CANDLES,
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Whitefish, Herrings,
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COARSE & FINE SALT,
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ROBACK BITTERS,
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July 18-28.

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POINERS, &c., &c.
PISTOLS OF ALL KINDS,
PRESENTATION SWORDS, to Order.
N. DERBY,
No. 56 College Street.

Stockholders' Meeting.
OVERSE LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.
LEICESTER, August, 1862.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-
HOLDERS OF LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD
COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company
in Louisville, on MONDAY, the 6th day of October
next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
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